





## JORDAN TIMES

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## King Hussein visits Army Headquarters

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the Army Headquarters here today and met with the Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

## Committee calls for services to children

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (J.T.)—A sub-committee formed by the Jordan National Committee for the Year of Child supervising celebrations for the International Year of the Child held a meeting today chaired by the Governor of Amman Yahya Al Mousili. After discussing several matters concerning the celebrations to take part in Amman next November the sub-committee recommended the establishment of a children's clothing factory, a factory to manufacture artificial limbs for handicapped children, the opening of children's parks and the holding of seminars for adults and teachers to make them aware of the needs of children. The sub-committee also called for extending further aid and support to the deaf and dumb society to enable it to cater more successfully to the needs of handicapped children. According to the Secretary-General of the national committee Izzat Jaradat, Amman Municipality has decided to open three children parks in Marka, Quesmeih and Shmeisani, and the YWCA has decided to publish a book of children's songs in cooperation with the committee.

# UK firm signs JD36.4m deal to build 'heart' of potash project

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 17—The British contracting company George Wimpey today signed an agreement to build the solar evaporation system that forms the heart of the potash project going up along the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea. The JD 36.4 million contract is believed to be the single biggest construction project ever awarded in Jordan. Work is to be completed by the end of March 1982.

Arab Potash Company (APC) Chairman and General Manager Ali Khasawneh, who signed for the Jordanian side, told the Jordan Times before the signing ceremony that the financing package for the \$420 million potash project has now been completed. The APC equity capital of JD 63 million covers 45 per cent of the project's cost, with the remaining 55 per cent coming in the form of soft loans from Arab and international lending bodies and friendly governments.

Director of George Wimpey and Company Mr. Roy Ferris, who signed for the contractors, told the Jordan Times this is his company's first contracting job in Jordan, and Wimpey is taking the opportunity of this contract to establish a new regional office in Amman to oversee business opportunities in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Sudan. The Amman regional office will be headed by Mr. Bill Hollands, who attended today's signing ceremony and told the Jordan Times that work has already started at

the potash project site, with 20 Wimpey engineers expected on the site by the middle of next week.

A contracting firm from the town of Kerak, just above the potash project site on the Dead Sea's Lisan Peninsula, has already started building the labour camp and workshops that Wimpey will require to do the job.

Mr. Hollands said that between 1,000 and 1,500 people will be working on the potash project at peak construction periods, with between 60 and 100 foreign engineers required beyond the locally recruited staff.

The Wimpey contract requires building a pumping system for the Dead Sea brine and about 55 kilometres of compacted earthfill dykes, averaging five metres high and seven metres wide at the base. The dykes will enclose about 100 square kilometres of "pans" within which the brine will evaporate by the heat of the sun, leaving a deposit of carnallite that is then pumped into the refinery to be converted into white powdered potash fertiliser, ready to export and sprinkle on mineral-hungry

green plants.

Mr. Ferris noted the "highly complex" aspect of the job because of the soft muddy conditions at the site and the need to build special diaphragm structures underneath some of the dykes to prevent seepage of brines of different consistencies from one pan to another. But he said that full-scale trials have been conducted both at the site itself and at the Wimpey Laboratories company's facilities in Great Britain.

Wimpey Laboratories, a division of George Wimpey and Company, was itself involved in preliminary investigation work during Phase I of the potash scheme, when it carried out extensive analyses in cooperation with the American contractors Brown and Root.

The last phase of the potash project is the refinery itself, whose tenders will be released at the end of April, Mr. Khasawneh told the Jordan Times.

The project will produce 1.2 million tons of potash annually after production starts in 1982. This will later be raised in stages to 1.7 million tons a year.

# People

...in the news

A blue-eyed baby boy made his debut into life as the first child of Salameh and Zein Abdul Raddi on Saturday Feb. 10.

Salameh, Media Manager at the American Centre, and Zein of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, were not only delighted

to have had a boy first time around, but were also amazed that for the duration of the pregnancy the possibility of having

a girl had not even entered their heads. It was only the night before the baby, named Zein,

was born that they realised with horror that they had not thought of girls names and spent a few frantic hours looking for a suitable one—just in case. The birth of Zein, whose weight has slipped Mrs. Abdul Raddi's

mind for the moment, brought both grandmothers hurrying from the West Bank to help out, marking, incidentally, the first time since 1967 that Salameh's

mother has made the journey from Jerusalem. Mabrouk to the whole family!

Dr. Basil Hennessy, Australian archaeologist renowned as an excellent 'dig'

man is back at work on his latest excavations at Tabaqat Fahl (Pella) in the Jordan Valley after a heavy bout of pneumonia which meant a few weeks of inactivity in Amman.

Dr. Hennessy has been at work on the ancient site of Pella since the beginning of January and hopes it will reveal a good sequence of settlements from as far back as 10,000 B.C. Although Dr. Hennessy had to spend time

away from the dig, work was continued by the able team of 20 or so Australian and British archaeologists.

There has been plenty of movement of our own Jordan Times staff this month, geographically as well as work—Ron Cathell of California has joined

the news staff bringing new blood to reporting here and one-time star reporter Ian Kel-

las is back in Britain after a glorious trip down the Nile in Egypt. Reporter Breda Finegan is back and ready to tackle her

typewriter again after a long vacation in England. Things, they say, ain't as bad as they seem over there.

## Skating dangerously

ROAD SAFETY is an issue which is increasingly preoccupying the local authorities here, what with the phenomenal growth in the number of cars on the roads, particularly in Amman.

But another phenomenon has come to our attention which we think deserves immediate action. It may involve only a tiny minority of the population, perhaps, and then only in some of the "classier" neighbourhoods of town, but it still could be a matter of life and death.

We are talking about the latest youthful craze imported from Europe and America, namely, skateboarding. In Jabal Amman, Jabal Luweibdeh, Shmeisani and other areas, young children are to be seen tearing along the pavements and roadways on these four-wheeled devices. The fact that skateboards and hills go together—they are only operable on downhill slopes—makes Amman's terrain ideal for the sport.

We would be the last to deny the kids the fun of skateboarding. In Europe and America, it is becoming a practised art and a sport of professional standing; good skateboard technique is a joy to watch.

But it is a sport with many built-in hazards, because the boards are so uncontrollable once they get going. In Europe and the U.S., there have been many fatalities and thousands of broken bones, among skateboarders either taking nasty falls or being hit by cars. In those countries, skateboarders are required by law to wear an awesome array of protective clothing—notably crash helmets and elbow and knee pads. There are also strict rules, strictly enforced, about where skateboards may and may not be ridden: not on public sidewalks, or roads, and often only in authorised "skate parks," rather like roller or ice rinks. Some countries, including Sweden, have gone so far as to ban skateboards altogether.

In Amman, however, not only are the boards on the market of rather cheap and inferior design, but there seems to be no attempt to enforce any additional safety precautions. We have yet to see any of our local skateboarders kitted out in the proper safety gear. There seem to be no restrictions on where skateboards are used, leaving the kids to the public paths and the already congested roads with their often less-than-exemplary drivers. And the age of youngsters taking up the sport here seems to be much younger than in the West.

All this makes for a dangerous situation. We suggest that the retailers selling these devices see that their customers are also supplied with the necessary safety equipment. Perhaps the Haya Centre or some enterprising individual could build a skate park and arrange lessons in safe skateboarding. And we think the skateboarders should be banned from the streets and highways—for their own, as well as the rest of public's, protection.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Amman newspaper editorials Saturday were critical of the massive U.S. aid to Israel pledged by Defence Secretary Harold Brown during his recent visit to Tel Aviv.

"We didn't think that the present U.S. administration would ever approve of the former president Gerald Ford's theory that a strong Israel is a guarantee for security, stability and peace in the Middle East," AL RA'I says, "until this new list of advanced weaponry, worth \$7.5 million, for Israel was revealed."

"We do not know what Washington will offer its Arab allies in return, although we are convinced that it will offer no more than the 'camel's ear' of what it is giving to the Israelis," the newspaper said.

Referring to Mr. Brown's statement that his present mission is to realise a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to cooperate in bringing stability to the area, the newspaper asks, "Can peace be established by ignoring the owners' legitimate rights to their land? And will supplying Israel—already armed to its teeth—with \$7.5 million worth of arms increase the U.S. administration's optimism on the establishment of peace in the area?"

AL DUSTOUR says even the Israelis never expected this very generous military aid as promised by the Defence Secretary. In terms of quantity and quality, these sophisticated arms which Israel will receive from the U.S. are certainly astronomical.

American arms in Israel have been used only for one purpose, to fight the Arab people, AL DUSTOUR says. Although the U.S. says it is working for peace and a comprehensive solution in the Middle East, it cannot be sincere in this claim when at the same time it is arming the one party that rejects peace and a comprehensive solution—that is, Israel.

The newspaper describes the U.S. claim as being absurd that by arming Israel it is trying to prevent what it calls the "Soviet infiltration" into the region. On the contrary, America's blind support of Israel is responsible, before anything else, for opening the gates of the Middle East to the Soviet Union. It is also responsible for the potential explosion of anti-American and pro-Soviet currents in the area and for embarrassing those regimes that still hold "a thin thread of friendship" with Washington.

Writing in AL RA'I in his column "Words" JUM'A HAMMAD says that no sooner did the Iranian revolution announce its success than the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin began screaming that not only were Israel's interests gravely threatened but also those of the West, claiming that the only solution for regional safety is for the West to pour all its strength into Israel to establish a "bulwark of the free world" that would be able to defend the West's interests and "its civilised and democratic heritage" and to punish anyone who attempts to molest these interests and this heritage!

Mr. Begin's yelling appears to have borne its fruit, crystallising in the millions of dollars worth of armament promised by the U.S. defence secretary to Israel, Mr. Hammad said.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

### Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo display commemorating the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces.

### French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Yannik Bellon entitled "La femme de Jean" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

### Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology are going on a trip to Pella where an Australian archaeology team is presently working. The caravan meets in front of the Dept. of Antiquities at 9:00 a.m. Bring picnic lunch and drinking water.

## The School of Accountancy & Business Studies

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## ENGLISH CLASSES - 1978/9

### THIRD TERM

The British Council is starting classes for the 3rd term on Monday, March 5th. If you are interested in attending English classes please call at the British Council for full information. Registration and placement tests take place from:

Monday, Feb. 26th to Saturday, March 3rd

From: 9-12; 4-6.

INVITE YOU to place your orders from the QUELLE

## The Arab Potash Co. Ltd.

The Arab Potash Company Ltd., requires an assistant chief purchaser. This position will coordinate the purchase of major pieces of equipment for the APC potash facilities at the Dead sea.

Candidates must have a university degree in Business Administration with suitable professional qualifications for this position. A minimum of five years experience as purchasing agent for a large chemical plant, preferably in the Middle East, is required.

The major functions of this position will be to set up purchase order systems to effectively follow the procurement of equipment for the project, and to ensure that all components of the purchase requisitions conform to tender documents. The payment schedule will have to be closely coordinated between the technical and accounting departments and cash flows will have to be established for each major equipment purchase.

Candidates possessing these qualifications should apply to:

The Personnel Dept.,  
 The Arab Potash Co. Ltd.,  
 Box 1470,  
 AMMAN, JORDAN

## JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY

### Village Development Project/ Stage II Invitation for Prequalification

The Jordan Valley Authority, an agency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, invites submission of prequalification data from U.S. contractors, Jordanian contractors and contractors from countries eligible under AID Geographic Code 941 or joint venture of projects of similar nature and type for the construction of about 30,102 square metres of schools, clinics and municipal buildings distributed throughout villages located along an 80 kilometre stretch of highway that traverses the length of the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley. Temperature in the valley ranges between 7 and 48 degrees Centigrade. Buildings shall consist of monolithic reinforced concrete foundations, columns and roof with 20 centimetre hollow concrete block walls. The project shall consist of the following buildings: 23 schools ranging from approximately 273 to 1480 square metres or approximately 20,475 square metres in total classroom space; 13 school administration buildings of approximately 1131 square metres in total area; 13 school toilet facilities of approximately 676 square metres in total area; 4 health centres ranging from approximately 420 to 2250 square metres or approximately 3510 square metres in total space; and 3 municipal facilities with an approximate total area of 4310 square metres. Aggregate, water, cement and reinforcing steel are readily available.

Although it is not required that contractors visit the area, it might be to the advantage of contractors to acquaint themselves with local conditions. Plans and specifications are available for review by interested contractors in Amman, Jordan. The JVA will review qualifications of the contractors. The type of contract to be entered into will be stated in the bidding documents when issued to the prequalified contractors. The project, of which the above described buildings are a part, will be jointly financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Jordan. The contractor to whom a contract may be awarded will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars. In submitting pre-qualification data, AID pre-qualification questionnaire for construction contractors (Attachment 2A CH2, HB 11 TM:11:1) must be filled out completely and submitted together with any brochures and additional information on experience and resources. In the event that a joint venture seeks prequalification the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from the JVA in Amman at USAID and from AID Washington. Completed prequalification data must be submitted to:

The President, Jordan Valley Authority  
 P.O. Box 2769, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telex: 1692 JVC JO; phone 41472

With a copy to:

Agency for International Development  
 NEPD Department of State  
 Washington, D.C. 20523  
 Attn: Robert Fedel  
 Phone 202/632-1839

Prequalification data must be postmarked no later than 28 February. A short list of qualified contractors will be advised by the end of March 1979 as to whether and when they will be invited to submit bids. It is expected that the construction period will be 18 months.



# Op International Community School to move out of barracks

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Presently about half the pupils  
are British. The rest are children  
of personnel from various embas-  
sies and foreign companies.  
Twenty Jordanian children also  
attend. In Jordan, there is only the  
International Community School  
that offers the British system of  
education. All teaching is in En-  
glish, and Arabic and French are  
offered as optionals. It has one  
kindergarten class (for four-  
year-olds) and then the first seven  
primary grades for children aged 5  
to 11. Next year a class for  
twelve-year olds will be opened  
(on a school building roof?) and  
when the new building is opened a  
year later, education will be avail-  
able to 13-year-olds.

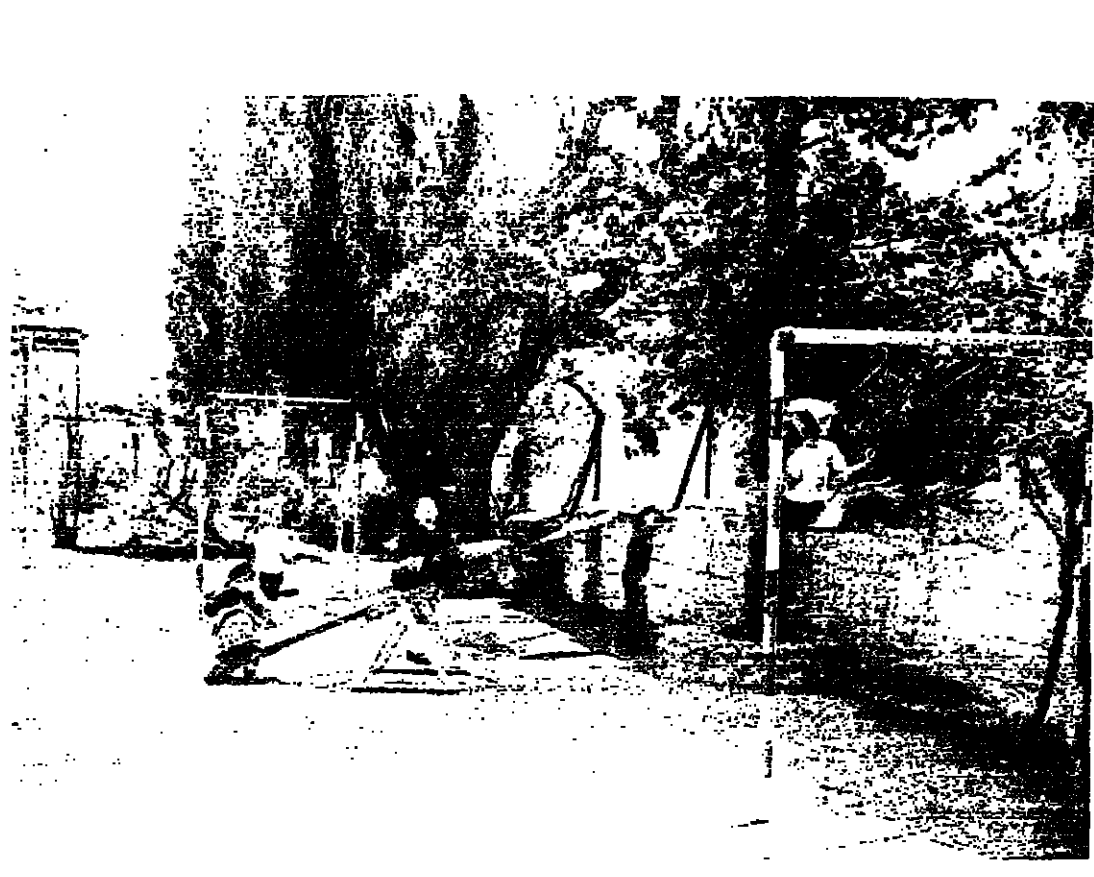
At present there is no provision  
for students over the age of 11  
who want to study following the  
British system. They have to go to  
boarding schools.

According to Mr. Geoffrey Tan-  
tum, Chairman of the Board of  
Directors for the school: "The  
new building is designed to take  
300 pupils. It will have 16 class-  
rooms on two floors, a Gym/  
Auditorium and a library, as well  
as Administrative offices and  
parking and play areas outside.  
Education will be to age 13 (9th  
primary). This is the age at which

Mr. Mohammed Malallah, during  
which they discussed the present  
levels of activities at the institute  
and its plans for this year.

The Jordan Institute of Man-  
agement is an arm of the Industrial  
Development Bank. The institute  
started early this year its training  
courses which are designed to  
improve general performance  
levels of middle and top man-  
agement personnel of the private  
sector.

Mr. Mohammed Malallah, during  
which they discussed the present  
levels of activities at the institute  
and its plans for this year.



A typical scene on the International Community School's playground. Nationality makes no difference in work or play.

students usually go to boarding  
school."

He also mentioned: "The  
Board of Directors has discussed  
the feasibility of opening a sec-  
ondary school in the future. No  
decision for this has been made yet  
because the first step is to get the  
primary school completed. Land  
adjacent to the six dunums already  
purchased in Khilda, might be  
acquired as a site for a secondary  
school."

Mr. Tantum pointed out the  
importance of the International  
Community School: "If Amman is

to attract foreigners to work here,  
there must be some provision for  
their children. Although the  
international school mainly serves  
foreigners, it also indirectly serves  
Jordan by providing the edu-  
cational facilities needed for the  
children of foreign personnel."

The school enjoys the patron-  
age of Their Royal Highnesses  
Crown Prince Hassan and Prin-  
cess Sarvath. His Majesty King  
Hussein also takes an active inter-  
est in it. With the support of the  
royal family and with the needed

additional contributions and  
interest-free loans from indi-  
viduals and companies expected  
to come in during the next two  
months, everything is ready for  
the building to go ahead. Tenders  
for the work will be put out in  
March.

It will not be long before the  
barracks bid farewell to the  
mini-United Nations that has  
occupied them for over 20 years.  
The future for the barracks is not  
decided but the future for the  
school looks very bright indeed.



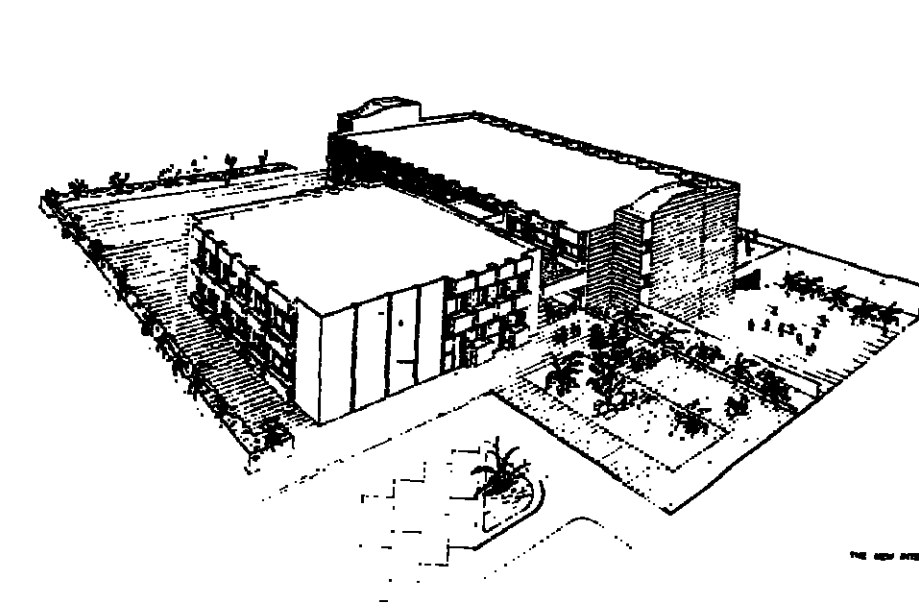
The eleven-year-olds have little time for songs and games.



The hut that housed RAF airmen has been a school for the last 22 years.



Miss Imelda McNamara, headmistress, has just enough room to move in her cramped office.



Architect's drawing of the new International Community School. The wing to the right will contain 16 classrooms while the one to the left will house the auditorium/gym and offices.



Singing can be a lot of fun.

## Premier Badran holds meeting in Karak

KARAK, Feb. 17 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Ibrahim Ayoub, today paid a visit to the town of Karak and met with members of the Upper House and the National Consultative Council (NCC) as well as with the governor of Karak, heads of the municipal and local councils and other officials of the governorate.

Premier Badran said that all the demands of the governorate put forward during the meeting are acceptable; and, though the government cannot fulfill them all at one time, it nevertheless would consider implementing what is possible among them.

The prime minister made a general review of projects intended to be carried out in the Karak governorate. He said the government has spent a total of JD 2.5 million on buildings and road construction during 1978, excluding the main roads. He said the government's largest projects are being set up in the area. They include the potash project which will cost a total of JD 430 million, the cement factory at a cost of JD 170 million, and expanding the production of the phosphate industry to eight million tons by 1980.

He pointed out that an additional sum of JD 265,000 has been allocated for the municipal and local councils.



She goes high with a little push from her friend.

## Nijmeddin Dajani off to India for talks

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani left for New Delhi today at the head of a four-man delegation to hold talks with Indian officials on promoting trade relations between Jordan and India. During the four-day visit, the delegation will also tour a number of factories and industrial and economic corporations in India.

He pointed out that an additional sum of JD 265,000 has been allocated for the municipal and local councils.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT					
NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	4,247	6,560	6,570	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,540	14,400	14,500	14,400
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	235	2,120	2,140	2,120
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	696	—	—	17,420
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	5,789	1,020	1,040	1,030
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,200	1,950	2,000	2,000
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	94	0,940	0,950	0,940
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	95	0,940	—	0,950
Jordan-Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	158	8,800	8,900	8,800
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	110	4,600	—	4,600
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	3,340	6,550	6,600	6,550
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,414	—	2,100	2,050
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	182	0,730	0,750	0,730
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	3,880	4,400	4,450	4,450
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	404	—	—	1,010
Total volume traded, Saturday, Feb. 17: JD 23,382					
Total number of shares traded: 10,089					
Government Development Bonds	Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
JD 5,000	102	20	1980	5,145	
JD 5,000	20	4	1982	5,080	
JD 5,000	160	30	1984	5,340	
Total volume traded: JD 282					

EVENTS

News magazine on the Middle East

FEB. 15, 1979

RAN: WHO IS IN CONTROL?

EBANON: THREAT FROM THE SOUTH

WHY INDIA SIDES WITH THE ARABS

PRO-ARAB COOPERATION GOING WRONG

PROFITS FLOWING INTO JORDANIAN BANKS

SPECIAL QATAR SUPPLEMENT

ON SALE NOW

U.N. Industrial Development

Organisation to grant RSS \$40,000

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—An expert of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Dr. Ahmad Salem, today discussed with officials of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) aspects of cooperation between the UNIDO and the RSS. Dr. Salem, who is now on a visit to Jordan, said the UNIDO has decided to provide \$40,000 to bolster the RSS activities in the fields of solar energy and the plastics industry.

Postal Savings Fund to open new branches

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA)—The Postal Savings Fund's Board of Directors today decided to open six new branches in various governorates and districts and to increase the fund's capital in a number of industrial firms in Jordan. The board meeting, chaired by Minister of Communications Dr. Sa'id Tal, also reviewed the fund's activities over the past year.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar 297.00/299.00

U.K. sterling 595.00/599.00

West German mark 160.30/161.30

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# Jordan in History: Life and death of village

This is the third in a series on history in Jordan by Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh

(By Prof. Nicola A. Ziadeh)

The development of agriculture both in techniques and in kinds of plants (wheat, barley, olive trees, date-palm trees and possibly the grape-vine) and the advances in animal husbandry (dogs, sheep, goats, etc.) led people to adopt a fixity to one place, as we have already seen.

What decided the place of final settlement, either for an agricultural community or as a village or even eventually as a town, was water. Settlements which had perennial sources of water continued in the occupation of the place and, normally in case of destruction for any reason, rebuilding would be carried out within a reasonably short period. On the other hand settlements which could not enjoy such a bounty from heaven or earth, lasted as long as water was procurable in one way or another.

Jericho is blessed with a copious source of water. Settlements there existed about 11,000 years ago. It is believed that wheat was domesticated in that place some time in the 8th millennium B.C. So by the

time villages made their extensive presence in the fertile crescent (c. 5500 B.C.). Jericho was already in possession of characteristics which were urban in essence — walls, defences, irrigation works etc. In the words of Dame Kathleen Kenyon, "The Pre-Pottery (7000-5000 B.C.) Neolithic... settlement of Jericho has therefore all the urban characteristics of its predecessor in long-continued occupation, size and evidence of communal organization. The possible temple... may be evidence also of the public buildings which are one of the features suggested as necessary to support a claim to the title of a town."

Jericho is not the only place in the area where Pre-Pottery Neolithic cultures developed. We now move to discuss a few other places which differed, at various degrees, from Jericho. One such place is the Yarmuk Delta at the place it empties its waters in the River Jordan. This area lies between the Sea of Galilee, and the Golan Mountains, and is fed by the Yarmuk River and in case of excessive water, it would be emptied by the Jordan River.

The land is fertile because of its alluvial nature. Its economy depended on the local conditions in existence then. Fish and game

were abundant there; hence fishing and hunting went along with agriculture in providing man with his needs of sustenance. The area lies at a crossroads, but remains of Yarmukian culture did not seem to travel far. Material culture was found in Beisan, a few places in the Plain of Marj ibn Amir and on the Jordanian Plateau.

Yarmukian culture displays a special interest in art. "About a hundred art objects have been discovered so far... and they include engraved and incised pebbles and small stone and clay figurines." Human figures, especially of women, dominate the artistic finds of the Yarmukian culture. This has been interpreted as the manifestations of a fertility cult.

The people of that area were already advanced in the manufacture of their flint instruments. The flint industry shows toothed saw blades, pointed awls, axes, hoes, arrowheads and spearheads as well as microliths.

The Yarmuk people persisted well into the Pottery Age, and their pottery displays an advanced stage of decoration. This has posed the question about the origin of pottery in so far as the area is concerned. Scholars are, at present, almost agreed that pottery, like metallurgy, had its origins somewhere else — Catal Huyuk in Anatolia commands the scene now. But who knows what may be said ten years hence!

Let us now cross the River Jordan into Jordan and move to Beidha. Beidha is situated at the bank of a steep seasonal torrent bed, called Seyl Aqlat which is eight kilometres to the north of Petra. Excavations there have been carried out by Diana Kirkbride, and what I am giving here about Beidha is basically dependent on her own report-keeping in mind that this was prepared before she could bring her excavations to an end.

The site is about 70 metres long and about 60 wide. The work there has shown four villages superimposed on each other. The first village, from top, i.e. the latest, goes back to pre-Nabataean times.

The fourth, or lowest, village belongs to the Pre-Pottery age, thus comparable in time to the more developed village-towns at Jericho of the same period.

"The fourth village and any earlier one contained individual buildings, each apparently set in an open space or yard. They are

rectangular, with slightly curving walls and ... are slightly subterranean, both floors and walls were plastered... A single unit generally consisted of one room, and in two instances these rooms contained a circular depression with a raised sill, the whole coated with a hard lime plaster." (D.K.)

The finds, instruments, tools and architectural remains at Beidha, seem to indicate that a village existed there for close to over 6,000 years ending at about A.D. 500. The architectural remains so far studied show a difference in the traditions of building. The presence of workshops in the second (top) village, where a variety of tools were manufactured, has not been equalled in any of the other three villages.

In the fourth village itself there was the architectural tradition of individual houses with slightly curving walls built of this sandstone slabs, and with each unit surrounded by its own court. This village was destroyed by fire after which came the heavily built corridor units with very small stall-like rooms divided by wide stone platform-banks. All this falls within the Pre-Pottery Age.

In the third village (top) there is a room with three rooms for the preparation of cereals. So far the other villages have not yielded anything similar.

There is a point to which Diana Kirkbride draws our attention. This was a prosperous village and certainly needed water. At present the nearest spring to it is about eight kilometres away. It is likely that some water from the seyl (torrent) could be retained behind some sort of dam, but the excavator of the place itself feels that serious desiccation has occurred in the area since the village was built.

Interestingly enough resemblances between Jericho and Beidha are not confined to the flint industry and rectangular buildings. Many other parallels are present, one of the most conspicuous is that connected with burials. The custom of decapitating the dead, before burial, seems to have been present in both Jericho and Beidha. It is true that this was not done at all burials. Burials in Beidha belong to the first and second villages, but some observations have been made by the excavator. "Firstly all seven infant burials found so far (in Beidha) have been intact. Secondly, two young or adolescent people had been decapitated as had one adult. Of these two young ones, each was buried in an individual grave, while the adult seems to have been treated with scant respect. Lastly, in the upper levels two adult burials were found which do not seem to have been decapitated. A tentative suggestion can be made that infants were always buried intact, but that from early adolescence onward decapitation was practised but not in every case. There is a difference, however, between the headless burials of Jericho and those of Seyl Aqlat (Beidha): at the former site, the bodies were buried with no apparent attempt to lay them out, while at the latter they are found in individual graves." (D.K.)

As it has been mentioned, en passant, similarities between the two places include flint, groundstone and bone implements and querns. An examination of the three places just described — Jericho, Yarmuk Delta and Beidha — and other places has led workers in the

field to discern more than one tradition in the cultures of the whole area. It seems that Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, were exposed to waves of migrants beginning with c. 6000 B.C. and going down to, and including, the Ghassulian culture, c. 3300 B.C. Those migrants came from the north, north-east or east. Depending on the region they came from and the stage of development of that region, they contributed to the cultures, and eventually to the civilizations of the area. Apparently pottery and metallurgy came to Palestine and Jordan from the north!

Beidha has, so far, shown that each of the four villages, the earlier in each case, was destroyed before the latter was built. Yet there is no evidence that this was due to destructive assaults or attacks by the newcomers.

While we are in that part of Jordan we might as well take a few strides — and large ones they are — to the south east to Kilwa.

Kilwa received the particular attention of three scholars: Nelson Gluck who first located it, surveyed it and described the place; Horsfield who cooperated with Gluck; and Hans Rhotert. Between them the first two have offered a view which differed from that of the third — they assigned it to Paleolithic and Neolithic times, while Rhotert proposed a Natufian-Chalcolithic time. This is a case where pedantry of scholars, becomes boring for the layman, but I thought of using it here as one example — I hope it will be my only example.

What is the interest in Kilwa for the layman? Kilwa, to which reference has already been made (first article) is about midway between the Gulf of Aqaba and the oasis of Jawf in Arabia. It also connects Jawf with the rest of Jordan. It was a settlement in historic times, in the first Christian centuries right through the Byzantine period.

But its interest for our present purpose comes from the words of Nelson Gluck, who said, "A further examination of the hill, however, revealed to our amazement that every smooth surface on it was covered with pre-historic rock-drawings, some of them superimposed upon one another... (this) testified to the presence of prehistoric man in this remote corner of the north Arabian desert."

Kilwa represents what has been called marginal regions at the southern borders of the Fertile Crescent, like those settlements in southern Palestine, Sinai, the Syrian Desert and northern Arabia. Rhotert has been able to distinguish three main stages of rock drawing, the oldest of which belongs to the Stone Age (including Mesolithic) and continues down to the Chalcolithic; this stage is our concern.

The drawings are predominantly of animals. Human figures are rare. Kilwa shares these drawings with other areas, but it has something different — a unique copulating scene.

Kilwa artifacts include flint implements, similar to those encountered at other places — bifacial hand axes, blade-tools, and some flints of Chalcolithic type, but without pottery. Although some of the rock drawings are crude, some clearer ones are found. One of the most beautiful is that of an ibex standing by itself — lines and form are so attractive on their own.

People who lived at Kilwa and

similar places were wanderers, leading a nomadic existence, depending on hunting for their sustenance; but resorting, when conditions permitted, to pastoralism, thus becoming herdsmen.

Nelson Gluck, who knew Jordan as well as any archaeologist could dream of ever knowing, has said the following about the desert of eastern Jordan.

"The desert of eastern Transjordan we see is not empty of history. It has been pulsating with the life of man for many millennia. Wherever there are routes of travel, crossroads of traffic, waterholes furnishing some possibility of existence, animals that could be hunted for food, areas where at least during certain times of the year flocks could graze, there men and their belongings assemble, and frequently leave behind them some trace or other of their sojourn upon the face of the earth, even if it be in the desert. At all events the desert of eastern Transjordan must be accounted a rich province for those interested in ancient history."

Before we bring this article to an end we might as well speak of an area where the last phase of Stone Age culture, mixed with copper, exhibit itself — Tuleilat al-Ghassul. This is a site composed of fine small tells near Wadi Jarfa north east of the Dead Sea, and a few kilometres to the east of River Jordan. The place has given its name to the Ghassulian Culture (second half of the 4th millennium). "Although this is not the only site, it is the best excavated and studied, and it is the only site of the southern cultures (of Chalcolithic period) for which the claim of persistent, fully sedentary village life is justified... This is a reminder that the foundation of modern life were already well established in Ghassul about 5500 years ago." (Anati)

Ghassulian culture shows clearly the nature of the development which the area underwent from the earlier, Paleolithic Age; in the pits of that site corn grains were found, date stones and olive stones, which means that the people had access to orchards, for which permanent settled occupation is a prerequisite. Pottery was fairly common and beautifully decorated, but stone vessels are elaborate. Metal was there, but it



Drawing of horned animal from Kilwa.

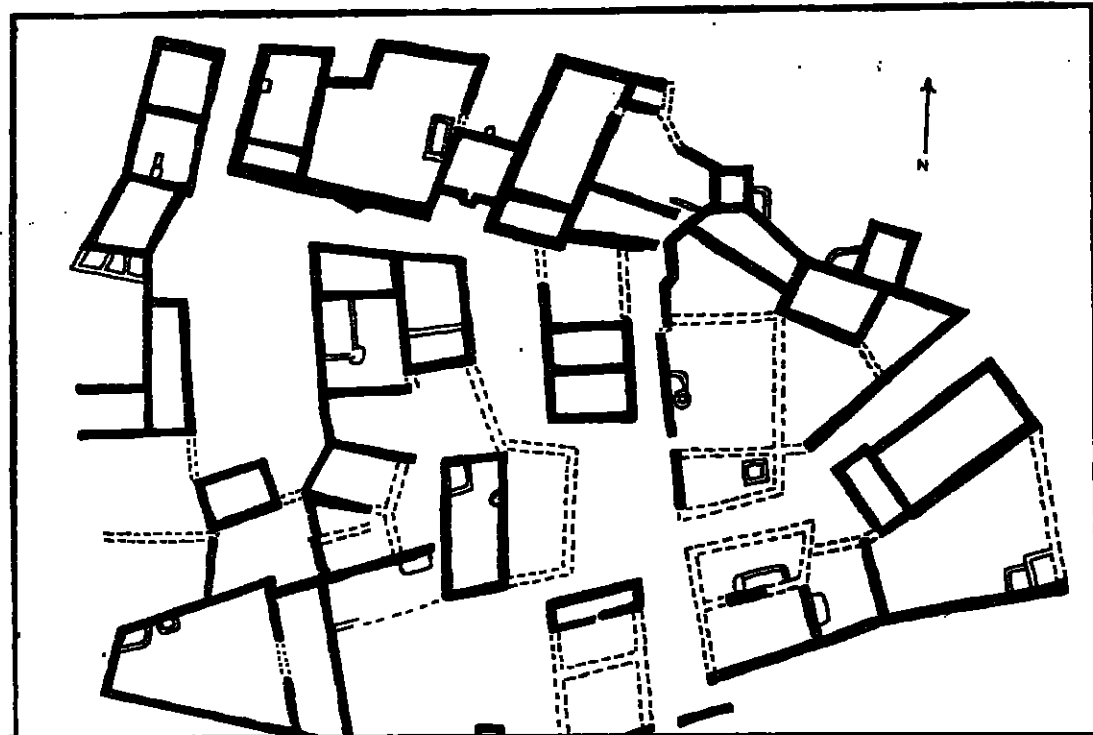
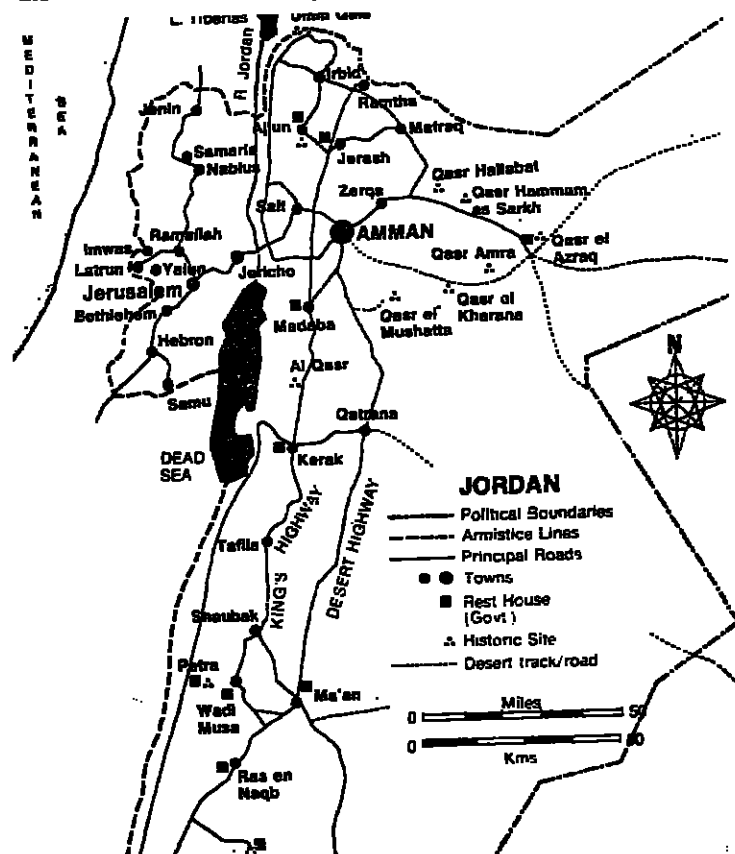
had not become a dominant factor in the manufacture of implements. Mace-heads, pins, rings, ornamental cylinders and handles cover the manufactured objects found, not only at Tuleilat al-Ghassul but at other sites like Tell Abu Matar and Wadi Ghazzei in southern Palestine.

Dame Kathleen Kenyon views the Ghassulian culture as intrusive and not indigenous in Palestine. The carriers of this culture seem to have brought with them individual flint industry and highly developed and specialized pottery. However representatives of Ghassulian culture in the area seem to have been a number of groups loosely connected.

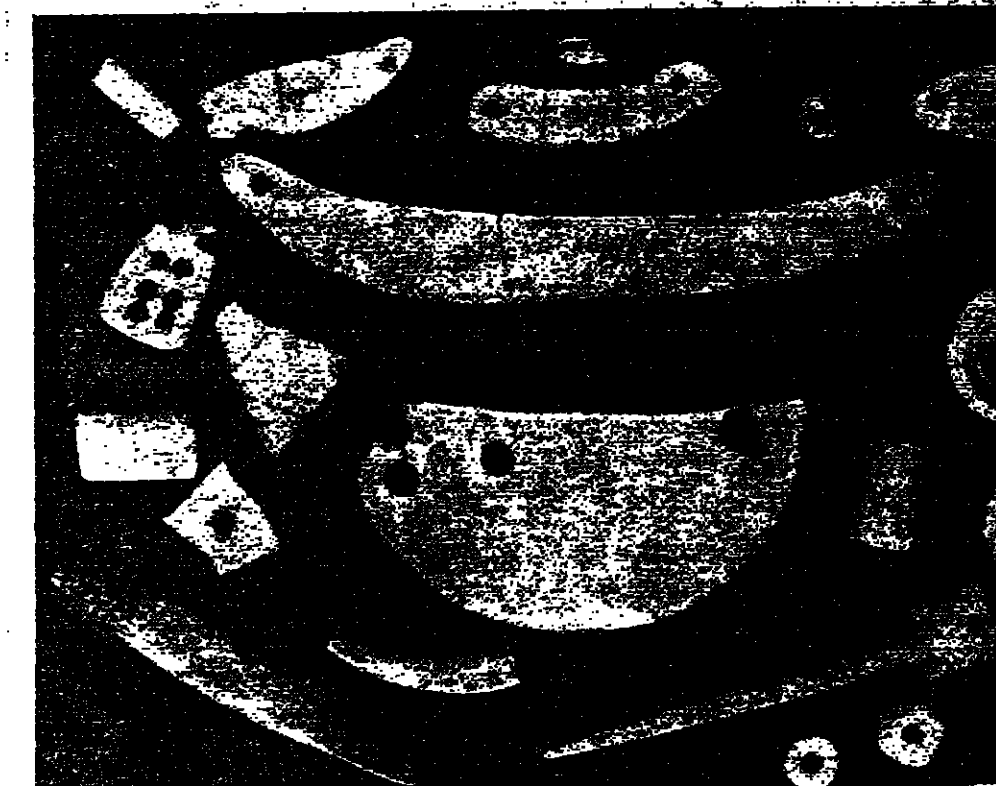
"So far, evidence of Ghassulian occupation has never been found in the lower levels of any of the sites which subsequently became a town. Their settlements seem simply to have died out. The recognizable Ghassulian forms of pottery and flint implements do not have their descendants in the forms of the Early Bronze Age. The origins of the town-builders of the Early Bronze Age must be sought elsewhere." (K.K.)

Here we are — agricultural communities and villages arose in very many places in Jordan, Palestine, and the eastern fringes of the

Drawing of a mace-head from Tuleilat al-Ghassul. Syrian desert. Some main features of their development, continuing out of pre-history, are depicted on the present. See it in pre-history with T.S. Effor "We water"



Calculated villages of Neolithic households at Tuleilat Ghassul



Some objects from Tuleilat Ghassul

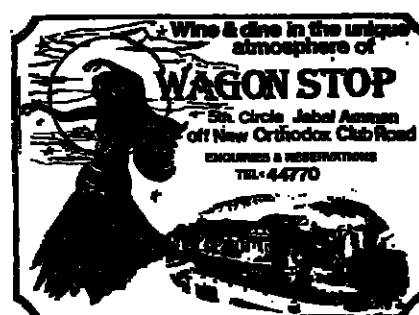
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